

**LISTING OF THE CLAIMS**

1. (Previously presented) A method for characterizing an apparently healthy individual's risk profile of developing future diabetes or a diabetic complication, comprising:

obtaining a level of C-reactive protein in a blood sample from the individual, and if said level of C-reactive protein is about 0.30 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample from the individual, then characterizing said individual as having an increased risk of developing future diabetes or a diabetic complication, wherein the diabetic complication is diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar coma, retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, or diabetic foot ulcers.

2-5. (Canceled)

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the level of C-reactive protein is about 0.60 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample from the individual.

7-10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously presented) A method for characterizing an individual's risk profile of developing future diabetes or a diabetic complication, comprising:

obtaining a level of C-reactive protein in a blood sample from the individual, wherein a level of C-reactive protein about 0.30 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample from the individual establishes a first risk value,

obtaining a level of a glycosylated hemoglobin in a blood sample from the individual, comparing the level of the glycosylated hemoglobin to a second predetermined value specific for the diagnosis of diabetes or a diabetic complication to establish a second risk value, and

characterizing the individual's risk profile of developing diabetes or a diabetic complication based upon the combination of the first risk value and the second risk value, wherein the combination of the first risk value and second risk value establishes a third risk value different from said first and second risk values.

12-15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the level of C-reactive protein is about 0.60 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample of the individual.

17-20. (Canceled)

21. (Previously presented) A method for evaluating the likelihood that an individual will benefit from treatment with an agent for reducing the risk of diabetes or one or more diabetic complications, wherein the agent is insulin, a hypoglycemic agent, an anti-inflammatory agent, a lipid lowering agent, a calcium channel blocker, a beta-adrenergic receptor blocker, a cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, or an angiotensin system inhibitor, comprising:

obtaining a level of C-reactive protein in a blood sample from the individual, and  
if said level of C-reactive protein is about 0.30 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample from the individual, then characterizing said individual as likely to benefit from treatment with said agents, wherein the diabetic complications are diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar coma, retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, or diabetic foot ulcers.

22-51. (Canceled)

52. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a hypoglycemic agent.

53-54. (Canceled)

55. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the level of C-reactive protein is about 0.60 mg/dL or higher in the blood sample from the individual.

56. (Canceled)

57. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is insulin.
- 58-61. (Canceled)
62. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is an anti-inflammatory agent.
63. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a lipid lowering agent.
64. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a calcium channel blocker.
65. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a beta-adrenergic receptor blocker.
66. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is a cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor.
67. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is an angiotensin system inhibitor.
68. (Previously presented) A method for evaluating the likelihood that an individual will benefit from treatment with an agent for reducing the risk of one or more diabetic complications, wherein the agent is insulin or a hypoglycemic agent, comprising:  
    obtaining a level of C-reactive protein in a blood sample from the individual, and  
    if said level of C-reactive protein is about 0.30 mg/dl or higher in the blood sample from the individual, then characterizing said individual as likely to benefit from treatment with said agent.

69-70. (Canceled)

71. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the diabetes or a diabetic complication is diabetes.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the diabetes or a diabetic complication is a diabetic complication.

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the diabetes or a diabetic complication is diabetes.

74. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein the diabetes or a diabetic complication is a diabetic complication.

75. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is an agent for reducing the risk of diabetes.

76. (Previously presented) The method of claim 21, wherein the agent is an agent for reducing the risk of one or more diabetic complications.